

Isayensi

Isayensi ibhizinisi elihlelekile elakha futhi lihlele ulwazi ngendlela yezincazelo ezivivinyayo nokubikezela ngomkhathi. ^[1] ^[2]

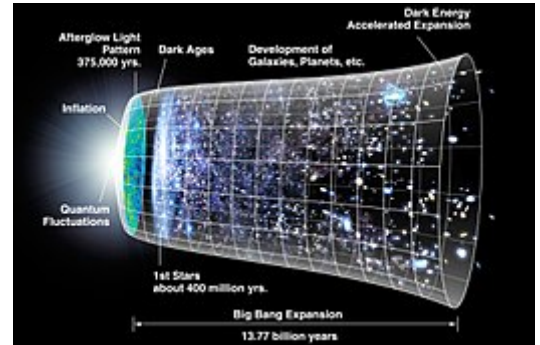
Izimpende zokuqala zesayensi zingalandelelwa ngeGibhithe lasendulo naseMesopotamia cishe ngo-3500 kuya ku-3000 BCE. ^[3] ^[4] Amagalelo abo wezibalo, izinkanyezi, kanye nemithi angena futhi abumba ifilosofi yemvelo yamaGrikhi yasendulo, lapho kwenziwa khona imizamo emisiwe yokuhlinzeka ngezincazelo zezinto ezisezweni lomzimba ngenxa yezizathu zemvelo. Ngemuva kokuwa koMbuso WaseNtshonalanga WaseRoma, ulwazi ngemiqondo yamaGrikhi lomhlaba lwehla lwasentshonalanga neNtshonalanga Yurophu phakathi namakhulu okuqala (400 kuya ku-1000 CE) weNkathi Ephakathi ^[5] kepha lwagcinwa emhlabeni wamaSulumane ngesikhathi se- AmaSulumane Yegolide Iminyaka. ^[6] Ukubuyiselwa kanye nokuthathwa kwemisebenzi yamaGrikhi nemibuzo yamaSulumane iye eNtshonalanga Yurophu kusuka ngekhulu le-10 kuye kwele-13 kwavuselela " ifilosofi yemvelo ", ^[7] kamuva eyaguqulwa yinguquko yeSayensi eyaqala ngekhulu le-16 ^[8] njengento entsha imibono kanye nokutholakele okusukile emibonweni nakwisiko lamaGrikhi langaphambili . ^[9] ^[10] ^[11] ^[12] Indlela yesayensi yasheshe yabamba iqhaza elikhulu ekwakhiweni kolwazi futhi akuzange kube ngekhulu le-19 lapho izici eziningi zesayensi nezobuchwepheshe zaqala ukwakheka; ^[13] ^[14] ^[15] kanye nokushintshwa "kwefilosofi yemvelo" kuya kwisayensi yemvelo. ^[16]

Isayensi yanamuhla ngokuvamile ihlukaniswe ezintathu ezinkulu amatatsha aqukethe lo natural sciences (isib, ibhayoloji, ikhemistri, futhi amafiziki), okuyinto cwaningo imvelo ngomqondo ebanzi; isayensi yezenhlalo (isib, ezomnotho, ezingqondo, kanye nezenhlalo), ezifunda abantu nemiphakathi; kanye nesayensi ehlelekile (isib. logic, imathemathiki, kanye ne-isayensi yekhompyutha yemibhalo), ezifunda imiqondo engabonakali. Kukhona ukungaboni ngaso linye, ^[17] ^[18] nokho, ekutheni isayensi esemthethweni empeleni iyisayensi njengoba bengathembeli ebufakazini obunamandla . ^[19] Izijeziso ezisebenzisa ulwazi olukhona lwesayensi ngezinjongo ezisebenzayo, njengokuthi ubunjiniyela nangomuthi, zichazwa njengezesayensi esetshenzisiwe. ^[20] ^[21] ^[22] ^[23]

Isayensi isuselwa ocwaningweni, oluvame ukwenziwa ezikhungweni zemfundo kanye nocwaningo kanye nasezinhlanguweni zikahulumeni nasezinkampanini . Umthelela osebenzayo ocwaningweni lwesayensi uholele ekuqubukeni kwezinqubomgomo zesayensi ezifuna ukuthonya ibhizinisi lesayensi ngokubeka phambili ukuthuthukiswa kwemikhiqizo yokuthengisa, izikhali, ukunakekelwa kwempilo kanye nokuvikelwa kwemvelo.

Izinkomba

1. Wilson, E.O.. *Consilience: The Unity of Knowledge*.
2. "... modern science is a discovery as well as an invention. It was a discovery that nature generally acts regularly enough to be described by laws and even by mathematics; and required invention to devise the techniques, abstractions, apparatus, and organization for



I umkhathi imelelwa *tincetu* amaningi disk emise yonkana isikhathi, oludlula kusuka kwesokunxele kuya kwesokudla.

exhibiting the regularities and securing their law-like descriptions."— p.vii Heilbron, J.L. (editor-in-chief). *The Oxford Companion to the History of Modern Science*.

3. "The historian ... requires a very broad definition of "science" – one that ... will help us to understand the modern scientific enterprise. We need to be broad and inclusive, rather than narrow and exclusive ... and we should expect that the farther back we go [in time] the broader we will need to be." p.3—Lindberg, David C. (2007). "Science before the Greeks". *The beginnings of Western science: the European Scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context* (Second ed.). Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press. pp. 1–27. ISBN 978-0-226-48205-7.
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6. Lindberg, David C. (2007). "Islamic science". *The beginnings of Western science: the European Scientific tradition in philosophical, religious, and institutional context* (Second ed.). Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press. pp. 163–92. ISBN 978-0-226-48205-7.
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13. *From Natural Philosophy to the Sciences: Writing the History of Nineteenth-Century Science*. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226-08928-7.
14. The *Oxford English Dictionary* dates the origin of the word "scientist" to 1834.
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 - Classification of the Sciences (<http://xtf.lib.virginia.edu/xtf/view?docId=DicHist/uvaBook/tei/DicHist1.xml;chunk.id=dv1-57;toc.depth=1;toc.id=dv1-57;brand=default>) in *Dictionary of the History of Ideas*. (Isimo esisha se-elektronikhi sinobhomu kabi, okufakiwe ngemuva kokuthi "Idizayini" ingafinyeleleki. *Internet Archive* inguqulo yakudala (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080619205103/http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/cgi-local/DHI/dhi.cgi?id=dv1-57>)).
 - United States Science Initiative (<https://www.science.gov/>) Imininingwane ekhethiwe yesayensi enikezwe izinhloko zikaHulumeni wase-US, kufaka phakathi ucwaningo nemiphumela yokuthuthuka
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